

## ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW MEASURES.  
HOW THEY ARE RECEIVED—PARNELL BECOMING UNPOPULAR IN IRELAND—THE EFFECT OF THE REPRESSION BILL.

It is thought that Mr. Gladstone will consent to a modification of certain portions of the Repression bill, to which objections have been raised. The bill was debated in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, being among the speakers. The Irish members are violently opposed to its passage. The effect in Ireland of the introduction of the Repression bill has been to revive the old feeling of enmity toward England in all its bitterness. Parnell is unpopular with the Nationalists, and he is thought to have lost the influence which he once had.

## OPINIONS ON THE REPRESSION BILL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
LONDON, May 18.—The provisions of the Irish Repression bill, the text of which was published on Wednesday, were discussed in detail in most of today's journals. Except in a few unimportant particulars the opinions do not vary from those originally pronounced. The one defect of the measure is that it is an instrument for the more effective punishment of criminals rather than for their detection. The powers asked for the prohibition of meetings and for the gagging of the press will undoubtedly have to be greatly modified.

This feeling, which finds expression in very influential quarters, was emphasized by a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party this afternoon, when a resolution was passed denouncing the bill as one calculated to produce political consequences of a most deplorable character and to exercise most evil effects upon the relation between Englishmen and Irishmen.

Whether the measure will be opposed to the extent threatened is doubtful. Mr. Gladstone's confident anticipation of an early passage of the bill seems to lend color to the belief that he is prepared to accept material modifications in the event of any serious conflict with the Government. The Irish party expect to receive the support of only from ten to fifteen members of the extreme Radical section of the House.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, on a motion for the second reading of the Repression bill, the Speaker announced that the only paragraph in Mr. O'Donnell's amendment in order was that declaring the bill a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquillity.

Mr. O'Donnell denounced the bill.  
Mr. Colthurst, Liberal member for County Cork, supported the bill. He condemned the "cowards who issued the No Rent manifesto and did not protest against murders committed in support of it."

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that he hoped the second reading of the Repression bill would be concluded to-night. If not, the debate would be continued during the morning sitting of Friday. He would take the bill in Committee on Tuesday. He wished to continue it from day to day. He would take the second reading of the Arrears bill on Monday. He would also have to ask for provisional supply on account for a month. He would, therefore, ask the House to sit the whole of next week, including, if necessary, Saturday.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who took his seat to-day amid cheers, as member for Harwich, called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland. He declared that the new bill would facilitate the summoning of witnesses. The Government, he said, would be slow to use their power with regard to public meetings, and where meetings were held they would regard less the intemperance of the speakers than the effect which they were inclined to produce. He defended the provisions of the bill against the publication of seditious articles by referring to the character of *The Irish World* and *The United Ireland*, and said that the Government had reason to think that in their efforts to suppress outrage they would have the assistance of those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long subjected.

Mr. Dillon maintained that the failures to convict were not the result of intimidation, but of popular sympathy. The bill, he declared, would have no other effect than to provoke secret organizations. When the measure is passed, the Government will rise again and Parliament would have to do the work over again.

## THE FEELING IN IRELAND.

Boston, May 18.—A cable dispatch from Dublin to *The Herald* says:  
"Evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent have been resumed in many parts of Ireland. The sadness and astonishment following the assassinations of the Irish Secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation. Taking advantage of the situation, the process-servers again prepared to take tenants in arrears. In County Galway alone 300 tenant-farmers have been evicted within a week, and the work still goes on. While the national organizations are yet in dread of making any overt opposition, the measures of repression proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was a desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice, but now the growing feeling is that Parliament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, that there are no good traits or tender feelings in Irishmen, and means to push oppression and coercion to extremities."

"The result is that the fire of revolutionary sentiment, which has been permitted to smoulder, has been rekindled by the action of the Commons on the Repression bill. Already murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the course pursued by Mr. Parnell. The disclosures made voluntarily by the Irish leader, and those forced by Mr. Foster, have had a very bad effect, and a trace will not be tolerated by the mass of people engaged in the agitation. The feeling gains ground that Mr. Parnell's opportunity to distinguish himself is slowly slipping away. The people are not in favor of any compromise with the Government, which means complete pacification. The revolutionary organization, which is a very large body both in Ireland and England, was a real threat to Ireland. Every favorable measure proposed and adopted is acceptable, but 'more' is the cry, and 'more' will be demanded until the rule is established that the English will insist on complete separation from England—in fact, Irish independence and a republican form of government."

Mr. Parnell is not a member of the Irish revolutionary organization. It was not, and is not, a political party that he should be, but the opinion of the Nationalists is that if he should continue to be the Irish leader, he must continue to lead the Irish people, and without compromise or agreement with the Government, the Nationalist movement. The disclosures already made concerning what, to some minds, appears to be "dilatation" with Mr. Gladstone, are disliked, and excite distrust."

THOUGHT TO BE DISGUISED AS PRIESTS.  
DUBLIN, May 18.—The report is general throughout this city that the murderers have escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on their way to America.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

Boston, May 18.—A cable dispatch to *The Herald* from London says: "The discussion on the new Coercion bill was not very belligerent to-night. The fact seems to be that the Government is not quite decided as to the extent of the measure, and the Irish members wish to avoid too violent measures of opposition until they find

how extensive concessions the Cabinet are willing to make. An emissary of Mr. Gladstone told a League member to-night that the Government were willing to make the bill effective for two years instead of three, and take the powers out of the hands of stipendiary magistrates like Clifford and Lloyd, and put the Arrears bill through and amend it. It is understood that this overture has been accepted by the Parnell party to a large extent, at least until the Arrears bill is passed. They are to meet the latter measure as a bribe to them to let the act for the repression of crime pass. They held a meeting this afternoon, and adopted resolutions regarding a programme relating to the new bill, Shortcut very dimly worded, and everything thus far done indicates a non-committal desire."

## THE LAND LEAGUE ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, May 19.—The Standard this morning reports that in consequence of the suspected defection of Mr. Parnell from the programme of the Extremists, a movement is on foot to demand, in behalf of American subscribers, the publication of the Land League accounts for the last two years.

## PHASES OF THE AGITATION.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, stated that the warrant out against Mr. Sheridan had not been cancelled.  
The Upper House of Convocation has agreed upon a form of prayer for use during the present troubles in Ireland. It asks for preservation from secret conspiracies and open violence, the appeasement of tumults in Ireland and the healing of her sores.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day unanimously condemned the Repression bill as unworthy of the Irish people and fraught with direct consequences to them. It was decided to ask Mr. Gladstone why the Arrears bill was not printed and whether or not he will expedite it.

At a private meeting in Dublin all the Irish Judges except the Lord Chancellor unanimously resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the proposed abolition of trial by jury.

The police-men constantly attend Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
The fear of being arrested in connection with the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Henry Burdett has so far prevented the peasantry from travelling outside of their own district and applying to the police for passports. Many emigrants, leaving the south of Ireland for America, resort to the same course.

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Dublin, referring to the meeting of the Judges yesterday, says: "The Judges believe that a provision should be made in the Repression bill whereby juries could be taken from a special jury panel that would be perfectly reliable. The resolution adopted declares that the duty imposed on Judges by the bill would seriously impair public confidence in the judicial office."

The *Daily News* says that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon returned yesterday from Paris.

## CONDEMNING THE ASSASSINATION.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The State officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians this evening adopted resolutions condemning the recent assassinations of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Undersecretary Burke, and also condemning the British Consul at Philadelphia for his alleged publicly expressed opinion attributing the deed to members of the Order.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 18.—A subscription was started here last evening which has reached \$2,300, and which is to be offered as a reward for information leading to the arrest of the Irish landlords who murdered the members of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Undersecretary Burke.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## EFFECTS OF JEWISH EMIGRATION.

LONDON, May 18.—The correspondent of *The Times* at St. Petersburg says that the rumor continues to circulate that General Ignatieff will soon resign the position of Minister of the Interior. His defeat in the Committee of the Ministers on the Jewish question has produced a deadlock. The Minister of Finance, who sees clearly the great loss which the Exchequer must suffer from the exodus of Jews, and the Minister of the Interior, who is determined to accelerate the emigration of the Jews, are at odds. The majority of the Ministers support the Minister of Finance.

According to trustworthy data the material damage done by the anti-Jewish movement, including houses, breadstuffs and other property destroyed and money taken away, has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and the losses resulting from the prevention of labor and profit, not only of the Jews but of others during the emigration, is estimated at \$10,000,000. The total would increase the total by many more millions.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

LONDON, May 18.—Advices from Egypt, Upper Egypt, state that the eclipse of the sun was observed on the 17th inst. by the English, French and Italian astronomers. A fine comet was discovered close to the sun. Its position was determined by photography. The spectroscopic and ocular observations before and during the period of totality gave most valuable results. The spectrum of the corona was successfully photographed for the first time.

## THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, May 18.—The French and English squadrons sailed from Suez Bay last evening for Alexandria. The British fleet consists of the *Invincible*, *Bittern* and *Falcon*. Vice-Admiral Seymour commanding.

A Cairo dispatch says that one of the prisoners recently tried by court martial in connection with the conspiracy against Arabi Bey stated that he was never allowed to see down and the heavily armed British soldiers, and that he was forced to sign an incriminating document.

The *Popolo Romano*, of Rome, states that an Italian squadron is assembling at Messina, in view of the situation in Egypt.

The Egyptian press have suppressed two native newspapers for publishing articles hostile to the Khedive.

LONDON, May 19.—The Standard's dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has strongly urged France and England to recall their fleets from Alexandria.

## DANENHOWER SAILS FOR NEW-YORK.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The four survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition who arrived here yesterday sailed this evening on the White Star Line steamer *Celtis* for New-York. At lunch, previous to their embarkation, at which Mr. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, was present, Mr. Packard, United States Consul here, proposed the health of Lieutenant Danenhower and Mr. Newcomb. The Mayor of Liverpool cordially welcomed the crew of the vessel, and the gallant enterprise. A toast to their lost comrades was drunk in silence. The two consuls escorted the party on board the steamer.

## BURNED TO DEATH ON A STEAMER.

RIVIERE LA LOUP, Que., May 18.—The steamer *Progress* was burned last night opposite Green Island. The steamer *Resolute* assisted her, bringing all her crew ashore except three, who perished on board. The *Progress* had been on fire for some time, and was burning rapidly, as several of the crew of the *Resolute* were picked up in two boats by the *Resolute*, were without shoes and stockings, while others were very badly singed. Three men were unable to escape, and were landed here, and went to Quebec. The *Progress* was a total loss. She was the fastest boat of her kind in the Dominion, and rendered much valuable service to the shipping trade before Quebec in the early winter. She was built at Quebec about six years ago and was valued at \$80,000, and carried a crew of 100 men. The value of the cargo is said to have been \$20,000.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 18, 1882.  
Mr. Margent, United States Minister to Germany, presented his credentials to the Emperor William to-day.

An explosion of gunpowder has occurred at Copenhagen by which six persons were killed and many injured.

The steamer *Catalonia* arrived in Queenstown harbor at noon, and proceeded to Liverpool. All on board are well.

A dispatch to *The Times* from Berlin says: "The police have seized five hundred copies of a Socialistic publication."

T. Radmalt's old Kingdom, at one time a favorite for the Derby, recently fell and landed himself. He has, in consequence, been separated from the entries for the Derby and Grand Prix, and from his Ascot engagements.

The race for the Whitbread Stakes (handicap), at the Salisbury meeting to-day, was won by H. E. Tidy's four-year-old bay colt Royal Prince. R. S. Evans's

## NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

four-year-old bay gelding Chevalier d'Este was second, and J. R. Keane's three-year-old chestnut colt Gen. Scott third. There were six starters.

At the Reform Club to-day a poll was taken on Lord Hartington's proposal that the election of members shall be conducted by a committee instead of being decided by a ballot of the whole club, and it was lost by a vote of 361 to 382. It is stated that several distinguished members intend to resign on account of the result of this ballot.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The newspaper *El Javah* publishes a letter from Ali Ben Khalifa, in which he denies that he is negotiating with the Bey of Tunis with a view of abandoning the struggle. He says he has resolved to recognize only the authority of the Sultan, and fight for independence to the last extremity. *El Javah* is a Turkish newspaper, and is owned by a Turkish man who is determined to support Ali Ben Khalifa.

The Duke of Edinburgh opened the new Edgelynton Light-house to-day. After the ceremony the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were accompanied by Commodore Lee and the officers of the United States squadron lying in the Sound, whom the Duke of Edinburgh visited. Commodore Lee is now residing at the Duke's Palace, and is expected to remain here for some time.

## PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS.

## THE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

A STATE TICKET NOMINATED—WHAT THE PARTY EXPECTS TO DO AT THE POLLS.  
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 18.—The Greenback-Labor State Convention to-day was composed of less than one hundred delegates. The assembly arrived too late to participate in the proceedings, and the nomination of three candidates. F. S. Heath, chairman of the State Committee, announced that his predecessor in that office, John C. Brum, had been removed for intemperance. This predecessor asserts that the party were in considerable sum of money, which it thought to escape payment of by removing him from office. A telegram from Congressman Brum was read, stating that the bank bill was up in Congress, and he must remain to fight at his post. Chairman Heath in his address referred to the fact that money had been improperly used in the party before, and that it must be understood that if the voters waited for the candidates to buy them that they would be sold out by right. He deprecated this state of affairs. No one objected to this characterization of the motives of some of the party leaders. T. P. Rynder, of Altoona, was made temporary chairman of the convention. When empowered to appoint committees he read the names in the most machine-like way from lists previously prepared, which he took from his pocket. The Committee on Resolutions was requested "to begin its annual wrangle at once," and it retired.

It was proposed that a telegram be sent to Congressman Brum to protest against mortgaging the people to the National banks for another term of twenty years. John Dougherty, of Huntingdon, said that it was useless to complain of institutions that are necessary unless better ones were provided, but he was cried down and the telegram was sent. After recess E. E. Cotton, of Allegheny, was made permanent chairman. He denied that there was no good excuse for the continued existence of the party and predicted a glorious future for it. J. K. Sanborn made a speech advocating that such action be taken as would lead to the defeat of the Democrats. He said if the Democrats were defeated this year they would come over to the Greenbackers in 1884. This is taken as a justification of the rumored secret sale of the party to Cameron's agents. The Committee on Resolutions after a long delay reported the usual declarations, which were adopted, in favor of the Government issuing all currency; opposing all monopolies especially in money, transportation, telegraph and land; asking for a tariff revision to protect against the pauper labor of Europe; and for the immediate consideration of soldiers' claims, and the closing of the right of labor to combine. On motion of Association of the National Party, the National Party was declared to be the only party in the country, and the National Party was declared to be the only party in the country, and the National Party was declared to be the only party in the country.

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## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

## THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

## VOTING DOWN CRAZY PROPOSITIONS—THE GREENBACKS ATTACKED BY MR. BLAND—THE BILL STILL UNFINISHED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
WASHINGTON, May 18.—So heavy was the flood of so-called amendments poured in by the National bank haters to-day, in the hope of swamping the committee's bill to extend the charters of the National banks, that slow progress was made, and after a six hours' session, the greater part of which was consumed in discussing and voting down more or less crazy propositions offered chiefly by Southwestern Democrats, the House adjourned, leaving the bill still unfinished.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, giving State Courts jurisdiction of suits to which National banks are parties, which was printed in to-day's *TRIBUNE*, was adopted without a division after a short discussion. Messrs. Bayne and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of New-York, opposing it. Mr. Parker, who has had considerable experience in litigation where National banks were interested, objected to the proposition mainly because it would make all that kind of litigation subject to what he styled "the barbarous Usury laws" of the State of New-York. Chairman Crapo, and Mr. Randall, designed to protect the rights of small stockholders when banks are reorganized or have their charters extended. Mr. Crapo, in accepting this amendment, remarked that it was necessary to guard against an injustice toward small stockholders which had already been exercised in several instances where banks have reorganized under the present law. It provides that each stockholder who elects to remain in the new organization shall receive an amount of stock proportioned to the amount which he held in the expiring association. The cautious and economical Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which Mr. Crapo also accepted, requiring that the cost of the plates for printing the new notes, and all other expenses of substituting the new notes for the old ones, shall be paid by the banks. This is simply re-enacting a law now on the statute book.

An amendment offered by Mr. Crapo to the seventh section was adopted without a division. It is designed to remedy a defect in the present law by holding legally responsible for debts, etc., until their affairs shall have been finally adjusted and settled, all National banking associations whose charters may expire. After only a short discussion, and somewhat unexpectedly to a great many members, an amendment proposed by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was adopted as section eight of the bill. It reads as follows:

"That National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of \$100,000 or less, shall not be permitted to issue National bank notes in excess of \$100,000 as security for their circulating notes, and that any National bank which issues notes in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money, as provided by law."

In support of this amendment Mr. Cannon argued that the present law bears too heavily on banks with small capital by requiring them to keep a much larger percentage of their assets in Government bonds than the larger banks are required to keep in the same class of securities. It would readily be seen that this amendment, if it becomes a part of the law, may produce important consequences by releasing a very large amount of Government bonds, and by affecting the amount of National bank circulation. The amendment was adopted by a very close vote—102 to 100—and the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Randall, made an attempt to secure a reconsideration but failed. Soon after Mr. Randall, of Kansas, who had hitherto supported the bill, moved the floor and declared that the adoption of the Cannon amendment, the effect of which he thought would naturally be an extensive contraction of the currency, determined him to vote against the entire measure. Mr. Randall offered as section nine of the bill his amendment, printed in to-day's *TRIBUNE*, and Mr. Crapo at once sent up a substitute for it which Mr. Randall as promptly accepted, acknowledging as he did so that his own amendment did some things which he had not intended to do. Among the things which Mr. Randall in his politeness proposed, but which he said he did not mean, was to renege sections 15, 15A and 16B of the Revised Statutes, requiring National banks to have in Government bonds an amount equal to one-third of their capital stock. Mr. Randall had also been brought to see that the circulation of National bank notes would be reduced to one-half of what it is now, and that the National banks might, if they choose, precipitate a financial panic at any time, almost at will, and that it was as effectually as if they had surrendered their charters to the Government. Mr. Crapo's substitute requires ninety days' notice of intention to deposit lawful money to reduce circulation, limits the amount of lawful money which a bank can deposit to one-half of any one calendar month to the amount of lawful money which it has on hand, and requires that any one calendar month to the amount of lawful money which it has on hand, and requires that any one calendar month to the amount of lawful money which it has on hand.

Mr. Randall, however, did not intend to do so, and he was not to be taken in by Mr. Crapo's substitute, but it was undoubtedly adopted in the present form. Mr. Crapo's substitute requires ninety days' notice of intention to deposit lawful money to reduce circulation, limits the amount of lawful money which a bank can deposit to one-half of any one calendar month to the amount of lawful money which it has on hand, and requires that any one calendar month to the amount of lawful money which it has on hand.

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